

No. 36474

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956.

Price 20 Cents

THE WEATHER: Moderate S.E. winds, backing to E. Fair, becoming cloudy.

RELAX IN

DAKS
THE HARMONY COMFORT
IN ACTION TROUSERS
Whiteaways

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Sights Set On UN

THE offer by Mr. Chou En-lai to discuss with the Chinese Nationalists "steps and conditions for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan" appears at first sight to be nothing but a brush piece of propaganda, but read as part of the context of his foreign affairs review to the National People's Congress, it suggests a deeper meaning.

One striking feature of the address was that it glowed with confidence. The Chinese Premier spoke of his government's diplomatic successes, envisaged official friendly relations with countries of Latin America and North Europe, and went so far as to predict the restoration of the traditional friendship between the peoples of America and China "through their respective governments." The speech fairly oozed international friendliness.

AGAINST this background the offer to the Chinese Nationalists infers that Peking regards this as the last chance of direct negotiations over the future of Taiwan. It also suggests that Chou En-lai doesn't care two raps whether the Nationalists accept or refuse the offer. In reality the Chinese Nationalists are in no position to do a deal with Peking for the "liberation" of Taiwan without (a) surrendering their identity as an internationally recognized government, and (b) abrogating their treaty of friendship and mutual aid with the United States. Both are unthinkable at this time. Equally unlikely is any mass defection of Nationalists to the Chinese mainland.

It is noticeable that Chou did not couch his offer in terms of an ultimatum, did not talk about "liberating" Taiwan by force should the Nationalists reject his proposal for peaceful negotiations. It tends to confirm the belief held by observers in China that Peking has abandoned the idea of forceful occupation of Formosa, realising that any such attempt would inevitably precipitate a war of international dimensions.

THE spectacular part of Chou's speech was his unqualified offer to the Nationalists, yet of much deeper significance was his reference to the prospects of obtaining recognition of the Peking government, from Latin-American nations. If he accomplishes this Peking's prospects of being voted into the UN will be considerably enhanced. And if Peking is anxious to secure Taiwan as part of China, it is even keener to gain admittance to UNO. To this end it is unlikely the Chinese Communists will for the time being strongly press the Taiwan issue. A gesture has been made to let the world know that it is a subject which must be dealt with in due course. But clearly Chou En-lai's speech revealed that Peking's immediate sights are set on UN membership.

THE GAY PRINCE

A close friend of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands writes about his part in the current controversy over the influence of the falterer, Greet Hofmans, upon Queen Juliana.

Sutton Delmer, world-famous London reporter and Bernhard's friend tells the story of "The Gay Prince" in tomorrow's feature-packed China Mail.

Don't miss this topline feature — only one of many — to appear tomorrow. Here are some others:

★ When Stan Matthews won for Blackpool — another incredible cup final by George Whitting.

★ The Atom Wives don't live in 1984: Kenneth Allport visits them at Harwell and tells you what it is like.

★ Our serial story "The Big Web" nears its climax.

Also Jane Roberts writes on films. There are picture pages, special sections for women and children, sports reviews, puzzles, crosswords, cartoons, comic strips — all in the China Mail.

★ DRAMATIC NEWS FLASH FROM WARSAW ★

WORKERS REVOLT IN POLAND

REDS OPEN FIRE ON MARCHING STRIKERS

Tanks, Guns Quell Disorder

Berlin, June 28.

Thousands of rioting Poles tore down Communist flags and shouted for the Russians to get out of Poland today in a flash rebellion in the industrial Polish city of Poznan.

The Communists replied with tank fire which killed an unknown number of people.

"An official Polish government communique admitted "serious disturbances".

BRITON SAYS 'I HEARD FIRING'

A British businessman who was at Poznan today told Reuter tonight: "We saw crowds of workmen, apparently steel-workers, in overalls marching in an orderly manner through the streets."

"They carried in front of them a large Polish flag. They had placards too. They were chanting something. I was told it was 'We want bread.'"

"The demonstration appeared to be organized because most of the shops were closed with their shutters down and all the drivers had left them. It was impossible to get a taxi. Vehicles which tried to get through were blocked by the crowds."

"An English woman in a Polish car with a Polish driver told me that her car was nearly turned over. Her driver explained to the men surrounding her that she was a foreign diplomat and they allowed her to go on."

"Later I heard a bit of individual shooting—not sustained shooting but two or three shots at a time, as if shots were being fired over the heads of a crowd."

THEN—TANKS

"I also heard what was obviously a light machine gun. By mid-day there were tanks in front of the National Bank of Poland."

"Troops were gathered around. Other tanks could be heard rumbling in the distance. Everyone, however, seemed quite happy."

"When we left for the airport to catch our plane to Warsaw, we were taken right round the outskirts of the city. We passed about 12 tanks coming into the town."

The businessman who described these events was Mr. Kenneth G. Treherne, of the Denham Export Company, London. —Reuter.

Long processions of workers marched through the street shouting 'We want bread.'

Then they attacked the headquarters of the Polish United Workers (Communist Party), set fire to a prison, attacked other buildings and overturned trams.

The outbreaks occurred at a time when the city was full of visitors for the International Fair.

Eyewitnesses returning to Berlin said mobs of Poles raged through the city in defiance of soldiers, stormed gaols, set the prisoners free and burned prison records in the streets.

They said they heard from Poles that similar riots occurred at Stettin, 80 miles north-east of Berlin.

Poznan is a city with a population of 325,000 people, midway between Warsaw and Berlin.

The Polish Premier, Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, and other members of the government hurried to the disturbed city.

The Government communique said the outbreak had been quelled but in an appeal for "special vigilance" admitted the possibility of other outbreaks throughout Poland.

In view of the events in Poznan the special vigilance of all working class people and of all patriotic forces of the nation is needed in face of any attempt at anti-State outbreaks inspired by the enemies of People's Poland," it said.

It blamed the outbreaks on a "reactionary underground" and "imperialist agents who had taken advantage of economic difficulties and grievances in certain work establishments."

'OUR REVOLUTION'

The outbreak was reminiscent of the June, 1953 revolt against the Communists in East Germany. An estimated 20,000 to 50,000 East German workers rebelled against the Government in East Berlin at that time and were quelled only after the Russians moved in tanks, troops and armoured cars. The rioting spread to every other major city in East Germany.

Eyewitnesses arriving from Poznan said the workers rose in the streets with shouts of "this is our revolution." The uprising began as a general strike, but reports here tonight said it spread quickly into a general revolt.

The population of the city joined thousands of workers who milled through the streets demanding bread, withdrawal of Russian troops and an end to Communism.

The demonstrators threatened to lay siege to the City Hall where top Communist leaders were gathered, eyewitnesses said. The rioters jammed streets and squares and stopped

traffic with cars put across in the streets.

Workers attacked the court-house and massed before the city centre, the rail station and the Fair hall and police headquarters, chanting demands for more food and pay and fewer Russians.

Then came the chatter of machinegun fire and the rumble of tanks moving into the centre of the city.

Police were reported to have fired on the massed crowds menacing police headquarters.

The strike that became an uprising was called in protest against low wages. All shops closed except a few food stores that stayed open in agreement with the strikers.

Eyewitnesses told their stories to correspondents in West Berlin.

"There were many dead," said the witnesses. They said tanks fired their guns and troops used machine pistols and rifles.

According to the US State Department radio station in West Berlin, the demonstrators shouted again and again to foreigners: "This is our revolution. Tell the world what we are doing. We want the Soviets to get out and we want better conditions after 11 years. We want bread."

Taxi drivers and street conductors deserted their vehicles and joined the mobs.

(Contd. on back page, Col. 3)

NO HANGING BILL PASSED

London, June 28.

The House of Commons today passed through its final stages the bill aimed at abolishing the death penalty.

Only about half the full number of members were present for the debate which was a "free vote."

The bill now goes to the House of Lords, where it is possible, according to political circles tonight, that it may be defeated, particularly in view of the gang warfare which has recently broken out in London's underworld. —France-Press.

RAIN, SNOW BRING NEW FLOOD THREAT

Sydney, June 28.

Heavy rain and snow over the watershed of rivers already bursting their banks today posed a new threat to flooded areas of western and central New South Wales.

The forecast is for more rain and snow.

Two thousand of the 17,000 residents of the city of Wagga Wagga have already evacuated low lying areas. Flooded twice in five days, the city was told to prepare for a third inundation tomorrow.

Large portions of the lush Riverina irrigation area and hundreds of square miles of sheep and wheat country were flooded.

Rails and road communications were seriously crippled.

Meanwhile, the New South Wales coastal strip south of Sydney has been lashed by the worst gales in history, with winds as high as 70 miles per hour damaging small town ships and fishing fleets along 150 miles of coast. —United Press.

Gangsters Go To Gaol

Paris, June 28.

Three Montmartre gangsters, who were involved in a shooting match on the fashionable Avenue des Champs Elysees in Paris after robbing an unnamed Indian Maharajah, were today sentenced to prison terms of between two and four years.

One man, Jean Serani, was jailed in the straitjacket. A second, Claude Bertrand, described in testimony as the protector of a cabaret hostess, who "fleece" the Maharajah, was severely wounded. —France-Press.

UN Chief Arrives

Warsaw, June 28.

The United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, arrived in Warsaw today on the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Rapacki. —Reuter.

AMERICAN EXPERT TELLS SENATORS:

H-Attack On Russia Would Kill Millions

Washington, June 28.

Lieutenant-General James Gavin, Chief of United States Army research and development, has told a Senate sub-committee that a full scale American nuclear assault on the Soviet Union could cause an estimated "several hundred million deaths," including some in friendly countries.

The Senate sub-committee investigating comparative air-power today released parts of General Gavin's testimony after ensuring for security.

In it Senator James Duff (Republican) asked: "If we got into a nuclear war, and our strategic air force made an assault in force against Russia with nuclear weapons so that the weapons exploded in a way where the prevailing wind would carry them southeast over Russia what would be the effect in the way of death?"

General Gavin replied: "Current planning estimates run on the order of several hundred million deaths—that would be either way, depending on which way the wind blew."

The Reason Why

General Gavin was quoted as adding: "If the wind blew to the south-east, they would be mostly in the USSR, although they would extend into the Japanese and perhaps down into the Philippine area."

"If the wind blew the other way, they would extend well back into western Europe."

Senator Duff said the purpose in asking the question was to show that the Soviets, with their knowledge of the destructive possibilities of nuclear weapons, would know that it would "not be wise" to start a nuclear war in the light of the retaliation to be expected. —Reuter.

COMET MISHAP IN MOSCOW

Moscow, June 28.

A demonstration flight of Britain's Comet II was cancelled today because the invited Soviet passengers were unable to return to the air field after the original take-off was postponed when a fault was discovered.

Royal Air Force engineers found that a battery had gone flat because of an electrical wiring fault. —Reuter.

PREMIERS SUM UP RUSSIA

London, June 28.

Prime Ministers of nine Commonwealth countries today discussed the need to speed up larger amounts of aid to under-developed areas before Russia gets under way with her new economic offensive.

The Statesmen, embarked on a 10-day conference on the world situation, studied the implications of Russia's drive to become an industrial giant able to pump food, machinery and Communist influence into the industrially backward countries. Commonwealth sources said some Prime Ministers urged that if the Western democracies are to win the new "peaceful battle," the tempo and volume of aid from the non-Communist world must be accelerated.

It would be a relentless economic fight, some statesmen said, according to the sources.

The Prime Ministers spent two hours probing of the recent shifts in Russian policy at home and abroad.

Still No Liberty

There were differences in emphasis between the views of the various statesmen. But the general trend of their thinking was that there are definite tendencies towards a more liberal regime in Russia as evidenced by a large release of political prisoners, considerably more liberty of movement, and the possibility of changes in the legal system.

But, it was said, there is still no liberty to express views in conflict with the regime.

At least a majority of the Prime Ministers subscribed to the opinion that Russia wants to avoid a major war. But one speaker, according to Commonwealth sources, said the danger of small local wars continued in certain sensitive spots such as the Middle East.

In such areas, the continuation of disputes would tend to be exploited by the Russians to the disadvantage of the West, he argued. —Reuter.

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'Carefully-timed Plot' Says Warsaw

An official Polish Government communique said: "Serious disturbances occurred today in the town of Poznan."

"For some time now, imperialist agents and the reactionary underground have been trying to utilize the economic difficulties and grievances in certain work establishments in Poznan to provoke outbreaks against the people's power."

"It is no accident that the enemy has chosen precisely Poznan as the scene of provocation at a time when the International Fair is being held there."

"The point was to cast a shadow on the good name of People's Poland and to hamper the promotion of our peaceful international co-operation."

"The enemy's agents succeeded today in provoking street riots."

"Certain public buildings were attacked and this led to violence."

"Relying on the conscious part of the working class, the authorities have mastered the situation and restored order in the town."

"Representatives of the Government and of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, with Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, have left for the scene of the disturbances."

"Those responsible for the disturbances which bore the imprint of a large-scale and carefully prepared provocative and diversionary action will be punished with all the severity of the law."

"In view of the events in Poznan, the special vigilance of all working class people and of

Free Speech Possible In The Kremlin Soon

FURTHER SIGN SEEN IN FOREIGNER'S IZVESTIA ARTICLE

By SIDNEY WEILAND

Moscow, June 28.

A further sign that Russia's "parliament," the Supreme Soviet, may soon allow some kind of "free speech" was seen today in an unusual article in the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIA.

The Government organ provided space for an article by a member of the Council of the French Republic, M. Leo Hamon, who said that the Soviet Union would be ruled by a parliament where opinions were publicly voiced and personal views expressed.

M. Hamon said, "During a period particularly when the tendency to enforce collective leadership was making itself so strongly felt in the Soviet Union, an important part in the effective realization of this leadership could be played by a well informed parliament where opinions are voiced publicly and everyone can be called upon to state his personal views."

Implication

Western observers here say that publication of such a statement, particularly by a foreigner, was strange, because it implied that at present perfecting the end of a square spar projecting from a vessel. The closed end of the box, which weighed about 45 pounds, shows Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom, in strong relief.

The address is wearing a helmet and a gothic, which is gathered together on her chest with a brooch in the form of a demonic mask.

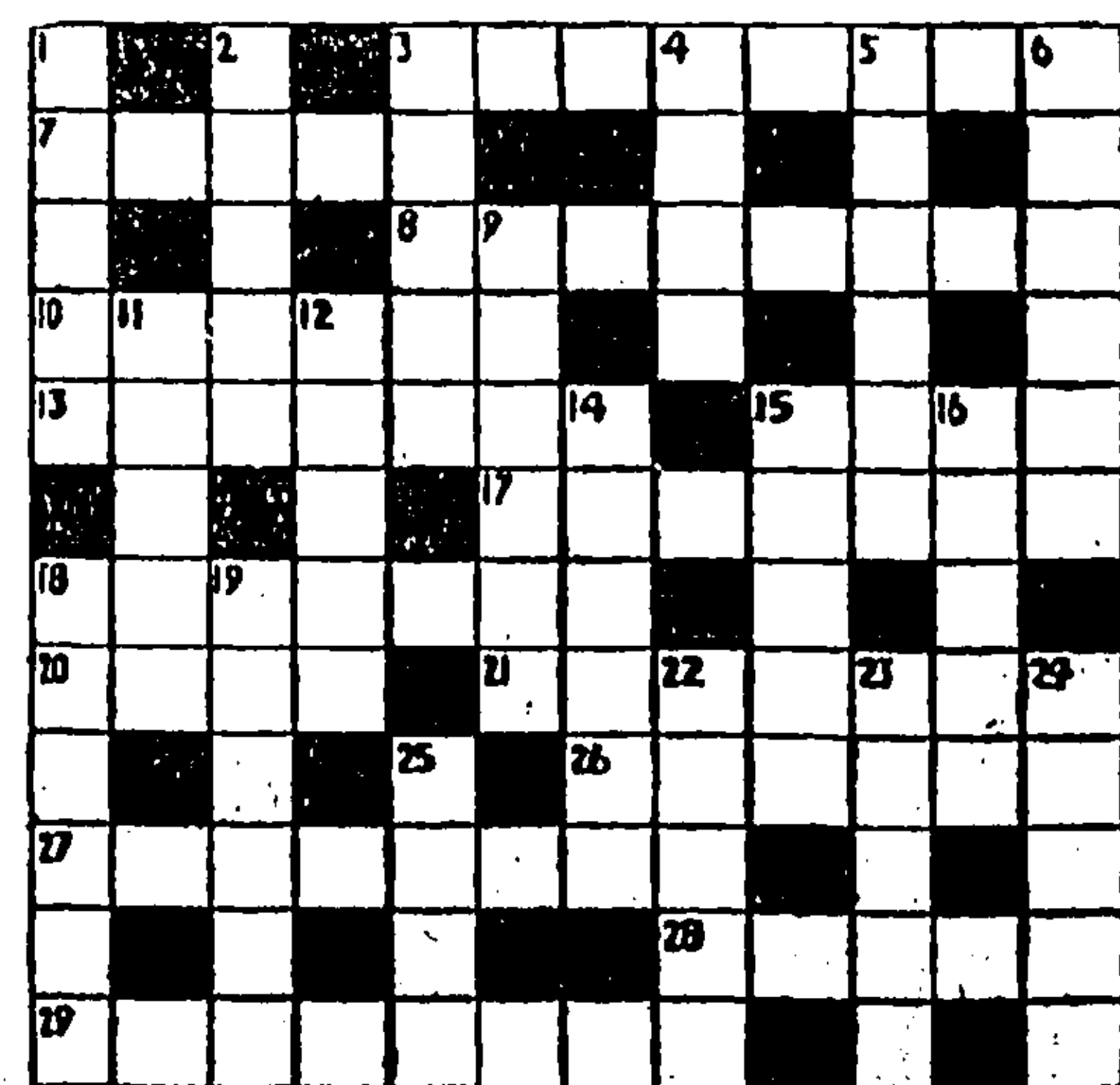
SIMILAR COVERS

Experts say that the bronze was cast in the second century or the beginning of the third. It is of Gallic manufacture.

It was probably part of a trident, a vessel with three banks of oars. Similar bronze covers, from luxurious boats used by Roman emperors, have been found in Lake Nemi in Italy. Another one was found some years ago in Cologne.

Near Lurethgen was the camp of the 30th Roman Legion, which remained there until the second half of the third century. Earlier finds have convinced experts that the Romans had a large fleet of warships and merchant vessels on the Rhine in this period. The remains of many of their harbours have been found.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 One engaged in a lawsuit (8).
7 World (8).
8 Follower (8).
10 Appoint (6).
13 Quell (7).
16 Constructed (4).
17 Electrical units (7).
18 Idiotic (7).
20 Lairs (4).
21 Sincere (7).
22 Roll (8).
23 Royal lady (8).
24 Best part (5).
25 Vessels (8).

DOWN
1 Exclude (5).
2 Seize (5).
3 Shelf (5).
4 Measure (4).
5 Seem (6).
6 Subjects (6).
9 Mad (6).
11 Fetal (5).
12 Darts (5).
14 Darts (5).
15 Intends (5).
16 Stupid (5).
18 Makes do (6).
19 Urge (6).
22 Flowers (5).
23 Moral (5).
24 Attempts (5).
25 Dress (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Impulse, 5 Demops, 8 Inset, 9 Veeral, 10 Folly, 11 Robin, 12 Zoom, 13 Codes, 16 Heide, 18 Credit, 20 Grock, 21 Spur, 22 Purpy, 23 Astee, 24 Latch, 27 Levit, 28 Thrust, 29 Resown. Down: 1 Impling, 2 Precious, 3 Tiler, 4 Blackberry, 5 Delect, 6 Abroad, 7 Pulse, 14 Dampers, 15 Shoraton, 16 Reduces, 17 Simpler, 18 Nepela, 21 Razor, 24 Yale.

Cairo Parade Celebrates British Withdrawal



A three-hour military parade was held recently in Cairo to mark the evacuation from Egypt of the last British forces. Representatives of the forces of Jordan, Sudan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Libya and Yemen took part. Troops in picture are of the Egyptian National Guard.—Express Photo

Foreign Aid Bill Chinese Judge At The Hague Dies

Washington, June 28.

The Senate today began its second day of debate on President Eisenhower's controversial Foreign Aid Bill with a series of important votes expected on more than a dozen amendments.

Among the most important amendments awaiting decision today were two by Mr. Olin Johnston (Democrat, South Carolina), and others which would restrict cotton imports to the United States in time of domestic cotton surplus.

Japanese officials and businessmen were known to be deeply concerned by these moves, designed to protect the United States cotton industry.

New Agency

An unofficial poll conducted by the Senate majority leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson (Democrat, Texas) forecast that one or other of these amendments would succeed, political sources said.

Another Amendment, sponsored by Senator Paul Douglas (Democrat, Illinois) called for the creation of a new government agency responsible directly to the President, entitled "freedom administration."

Financed by a 20,000,000 dollar annual grant, this agency would assist any private or semi-private non-profit organization actively engaged in broadcasting, correspondence "or other activities designed to keep alive the spirit and hope of freedom, and the will to resist enslavement, in persons residing in Communist or non-Communist lands."

Senator Kowland, in another amendment, followed earlier proposals in creating a commission for the study and evaluation of foreign aid policies.

Stretch Over

In any case, the debate seemed certain to be a marathon. All hopes that the final vote on the foreign aid authorization for the fiscal year 1957-58 could be reached tonight faded before today's flood of amendments.

Senator Knowland forecast that the debate would go on into the night and resume tomorrow. Possibly it would have to stretch over to Saturday, he said.

The Senator levelled a strong attack on United States policies enabling Japanese textile imports to injure the domestic textile industry in a speech prepared for delivery in support of his amendment.

"After World War II, we undertook a programme to rehabilitate 'poor war-torn, war-weary' Japan," he said.

Then Came GATT

"Out went the dollars to Japan... The Japanese textile industry began growing like a fire out of control. In a short time the Japanese industry had surpassed its home consumption and began reaching our foreign markets."

"First a little here, a little there, and then came GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)."

Israel Blamed For Incident

Jerusalem, June 28.

The Mixed Armistice Commission today charged Israel with responsibility in a frontier incident with Jordan on Sunday, in which two Israeli soldiers were killed.

The Commission adopted a resolution laying the blame for the incident on an Israeli patrol, which it said opened fire across the demarcation lines.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman tonight described the charge as a "travesty of justice."

He said there was no doubt the incident started as an unprovoked attack from Jordan territory.

The spokesman added that the Armistice Commission's resolution was bound to result in further incidents.—France-Press.

Steel Industry Fails To Reach Agreement

New York, June 28.

Management and labour last night rejected each other's proposals to extend the present steel industry contract beyond the present deadline of June 30 midnight.

Company negotiators rejected the offer by the union to extend the present contract from June 30 to July 10.

The industry had suggested that the strike be postponed indefinitely, that the union give three days' notice of any strike and that negotiations continue in the meantime.

The union rejected this, but current negotiations have not been broken off. The union had said it would be willing to extend the agreement with the understanding that benefits in any settlement would be retroactive to July 1. The steel industry objected to this.

In the meantime the industry began building its fires. Unless a sudden agreement was reached, upon which furnaces would get their last stroke sometime tomorrow.—China Mail Special.

Soviet Commanders Blamed For Wartime Setbacks

Moscow, June 28.

The authoritative journal "Problems of History" today blamed Soviet commanders for Russian military setbacks in World War II and emphasized the importance of the second front in the final victory over the Fascist enemies.

It was the first public criticism of individual army commanders for their conduct of military operations during the last war although Communist Party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev was reported to have blamed the "one-man" rule of the late Josef Stalin.

The controversy over whom to blame for the Soviet military reversals was believed by observers to reflect a difference of opinion between Communist Party leaders and the military. The journal apparently expressed the view point of the party.

Shortcomings

The journal's criticisms were contained in a review of the recently published "Outline History of the Great Patriotic War." The book, it said, suffered from "serious shortcomings."

The journal said that the loss of strategic initiative by the Soviet Army was due to "incorrect evaluation of the enemy" and individual commanders and chiefs who did not know how to organize the fighting action of troops and direct them properly."

The journal attacked the book for its omissions and mistakes. It said the book glossed over the defeats suffered by the Soviet Army, and failed to show the difficulties and the hardships suffered by the Russian people.

It stressed that the Soviet Union was part of the anti-Fascist coalition with the United States, Great Britain and other states which facilitated our victory, and aided in the historic task of destruction of bloody Fascism despite the secret plans and calculations of the imperialists."

Army Dispute

The article took the book severely to task for paying little attention to the importance of the second front.

In a significant footnote to the article, the editors of the journal cited with the Military Herald, the organ of the Defense Ministry, in its dispute with the army newspaper Red Star.

The Military Herald had blamed Russia's initial defeats in World War II on unprepared-

ness due to Stalin's arbitrary refusal to admit the danger of a Nazi attack.

Red Star called these allegations "quite false" and "harmful judgments." The army newspaper maintained that the Communist Party and Central Committee had taken the proper defence preparations.

Part Of Cult

But the editors of the Problems of History said the Red Star's contentions are "contradictory to historical truth."

Some observers speculated that the criticisms of the generals could be interpreted as part of the attack on the "cult of the individual" which was used to build up certain military men to positions of great popularity.—United Press.

Anti-Segregation Procession Broken Up

London, June 28.

London police yesterday broke up an anti-segregation procession marching on Parliament, on grounds it was illegal during a parliamentary session.

But women wearing black ashes of mourning stood outside South Africa house while Labour MP Fenner Brockway and others appealed to South African Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom to end the colour bar.

The delegation took with it a 100-foot long petition with 300 signatures protesting the South African Government's apartheid (racial separation) policies.

The right-wing League of Empire Loyalists rallied to the South African cause, however, and its loudspeaker trucks chided around the black ash women. "They look like dying women," it thundered, "but these people are left-wing subversives whose only concern is to make the black man supreme in Africa."

'MRS MOPS' ON STRIKE

Sydney, June 28.

A meeting of 300 women cleaners in the Trades Hall in Sydney decided to call a 24-hour stoppage of all women cleaners in the city to air their grievances over working conditions, rates of pay and working shifts.

A recent announcement that fares would be increased in NSW led to the calling of the meeting. The women claim that the increase would make it almost impossible for them to continue, since they have to come to work each morning and once at night.—China Mail Special.

IKE DISCUSSES DEFENCES WITH WILSON

Washington, June 28.

President Eisenhower today called the Secretary of Defence, Mr. Charles Wilson, to a conference to discuss the defences of the United States.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said they would discuss testimony Mr. Wilson will give tomorrow before a Senate committee headed by Senator Stuart Symington.

The Senate group is investigating the relative strength of United States and Soviet air power.

Mr. Hagerty said the President asked to see Mr. Wilson and "discuss with him the nation's posture of defence."

Talked With Dulles

Mr. Wilson is the second member of the Cabinet to have met with the President since Mr. Eisenhower ordered Walter Reed Army Hospital for a stomach operation.

The President has talked both personally and by telephone with Mr. Wilson or the chief presidential assistant, Mr. Sherman Adams, who is to accompany Mr. Wilson to the hospital.

Mr. Hagerty said he doubted if either Mr. Wilson or the chief presidential assistant, Mr. Sherman Adams, who is to accompany Mr. Wilson to the hospital, would have anything to say after the meeting with the President.

Mr. Hagerty said, however, that he might have something to say himself after the meeting. The meeting apparently had no connection with Mr. Wilson's recent controversy with senators over the defence bill passed by the Senate.

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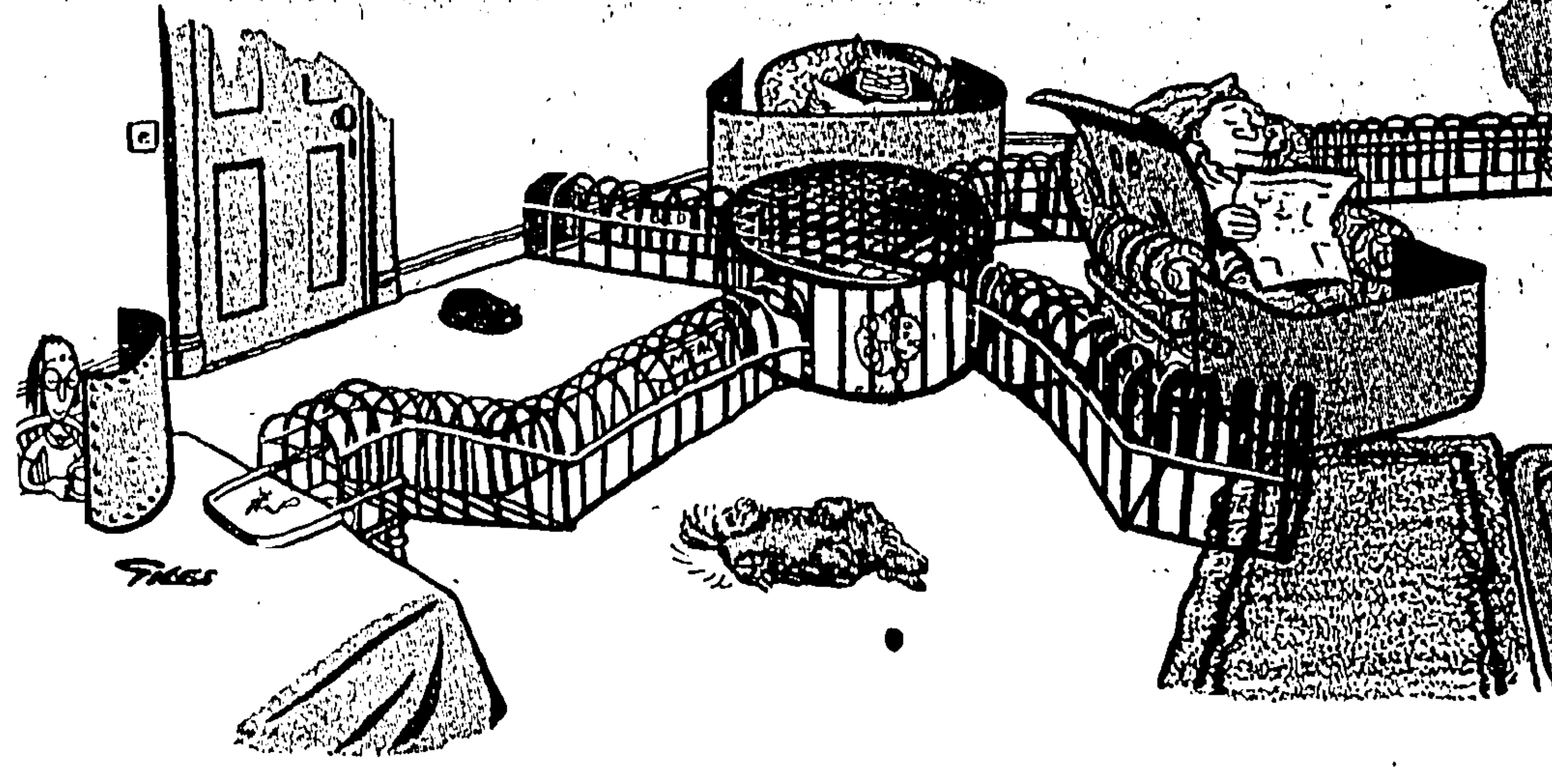
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HONGKONG

KOWLOON

THE LAST WORD ON THIS SAFETY BUSINESS



BY GILES

THANKS to the great success of the Giles SAFETY IN THE HOME campaign it is now possible to obtain the new "SAFETY-BELT" (illustrated here) at all leading stores.

Made of extra-toughened steel, it can be bought in easily assembled sections joined with simple locking nuts, or welded together for good and all time. The de luxe model is designed to plug into A/C or D/C mains for added protection, and can be supplied lined with barbed wire at slightly extra cost.

Besides keeping your child away from the many danger zones around the house, such as electric points, fires, workshops, pianos, etc., it has the extra advantage of keeping your child away from you. Cats and dogs appreciate this great feature.

The anti-splash barricades shown here are made to withstand heavy peltings from acorns, bread and milk, spanners, marbles, etc., and are worthwhile extras.

THE BIG WEB

CHAPTER SIX... By PERCY HOSKINS and LEONARD MOSLEY

MY IRON CURTAIN HUNT FOR A KILLER...

A KILLER strikes down a delegate to the Interpol conference in Vienna. The clues are FACT and FICTION. The characters are real and make-believe. Who killed shy Johannsen? And why? What has happened to C.I.D. girl Fraulein Annaliese? A mystery postcard from her says, "I am in trouble..."

Vienna morning, hoping that there would be a call from C.I.D. headquarters to tell me Stockholm had replied to our query. But so far there has been nothing. If the Swedish police can't find anyone in their records answering to the description Johannsen scribbled down just before they killed him, we are in a mess. It is all very well for me to insist that von Grotewahl is the man I suspect, but when you are out to trap a murderer mere suspicion is not enough. Von Grotewahl answers to Johannsen's description in one important detail. He has the little finger of his right hand

missing, and I know from experience that he doesn't like this fact to be known. But Johannsen's other details don't exactly tally. "Good at make-up," and "clean-shaven," he said in his code message. Von Grotewahl has a beard and it looks genuine enough. In any case, the man who drove off in the murder car was a strangely bearded that was obviously false. He would hardly have worn a false beard over a real beard. Or would he? "Joe Packson," I said to myself, "why on earth didn't you think of it before? If you wanted to convince someone that you were clean-shaven when you actually have a beard, how would you do it? By wearing a false beard that looks false over your own beard!" But, in that case, why had Johannsen written down "clean-

shaven" in his code? Unless he was trying to indicate that his killer USED to be clean-shaven and is so described in police records. To pass the agonising hours while I waited for that all-important cable from Stockholm, I decided to walk over to

Vienna's famous Spanish Riding School, where the horsemen were giving a special display of their skill to the Interpol delegates.

It was an amazing display. The magnificent Lipizzan stallions, ridden without stirrups by horsemen in dress-coats, white breeches, and two-cornered hats, did practically every trick you could think up. They high-stepped, pirouetted, danced sideways and backwards, and finally jumped into the air and came down on exactly the same spot.

They all lined up, went down on their knees, and acknowledged our applause. As I sat there and watched the final gallop, I felt a touch on my arm. There was the inspector from police headquarters, gesturing me to come outside with him.

When we got there he handed me a piece of paper. It was the cable from Stockholm. "TRANSLATE it, please," I said, for it was in German. He took it back, studied it for a moment, and then said: "ONLY CRIMINAL ANSWERING YOUR DESCRIPTION IN OUR RECORDS IS FOR THOSE BELIEVED DEAD STOP DESCRIPTION TALLIES WITH WALTER KIRCHEN EXNAZI SS COLONEL WHO TOOK PART IN NORWAY

INVASION AND WAS LISTED AS WAR CRIMINAL STOP HE IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS AND DIED IN PRISON CAMP STOP WE HAVE FURTHER IDENTIFICATION POINT HERE STOP KIRCHEN IF STILL ALIVE SHOULD HAVE STAB WOUND OVER LEFT SHOULDER BLADE WHERE NORWEGIAN GIRL HE MISTREATED KNIFED HIM BEFORE HE KILLED HER STOP GOOD LUCK IN YOUR SEARCH FOR JOHANNSENS MURDERER STOP ERIKSSON DEPUTY KEEPER OF ARCHIVES STOCKHOLM.

The inspector waited for my comments, and when I kept silent he said: "Now I suppose you would like me to bring in Herr von Grotewahl, pull his beard to see if it is false, and order him to strip to the waist to see if he has a stab wound." I ignored his sarcasm. "What did von Grotewahl do in the war, inspector?" I asked. The inspector shrugged. "Like a great many of us, he was in the German Army, for you will remember that Hitler annexed Austria and made her part of the Reich. We had no option."

"I KNOW," I replied. "Was he in the Norwegian campaign?" "No," he said. "But he did fight in Russia and there is one coincidence. Like this dead Nazi, Kirchen, he was captured by the Russians and imprisoned. But he came back." I said: "That's all I want to know," and started for the door. "What are you going to do now, Mr Packson?" the inspector asked. "I'm going to do something you, as a police official here, can't do. I'm going to see von Grotewahl, and I'm going to tear that shirt off his back and see if he has a stab wound over his left shoulder. And if I do find it, what I'm going to do next won't be pretty. But it should get the information out of him as to

what he's done with Fraulein Annaliese." The inspector opened his mouth as if to protest, and then changed his mind. Instead, he motioned me to follow him and opened the door of his police car. "Get in," he said. "I'll drive you down to the Danube and show you where to get a boat."

I said: "I don't want a boat. Von Grotewahl's estate is 20 miles away, and I'm in a hurry." "Please take my advice and go by boat," said the inspector. "The approach to von Grotewahl's house from the road is two miles long, and you would be under observation all the way. But from the Danube, you can stop ashore on the estate with a very good chance of not being seen."

TEN minutes later he deposited me at the ticket office of the Danube Steamship Company. "Good luck," he said. "And don't think we are neglecting all the clues you have given us. We too are concerned about Fraulein Annaliese, and are working hard to find her." I told him. "Forgive me for losing my temper yesterday. And if von Grotewahl does turn out to be the man you're looking for, I promise to leave you enough alive to be charged with murder." Then I went aboard the Danube steamer Johann Strauss and set out on my journey. I had been looking forward to a trip down the river, but not under these circumstances. I tried to act like a rubber-necking tourist until I reached my destination, and got out my map to track our journey. No one could have guessed that I was going on a trip which might mean life or death for Fraulein Annaliese. The sun poured down on the grey-blue waters of this lovely river. The islands were crowded with picnickers and sun-bathers. After we had been sailing for about an hour and a half, a stewardess came over to

me and I asked her about a radio mast I could see on the left bank of the river. "You are looking at the tower of Bratislava radio," she replied. "That is Czechoslovakian territory over there."

SHE turned and pointed in the other direction. "And not many miles that way is the Hungarian frontier. You are on the edge of the Iron Curtain, mein Herr. Some of the big estates around here actually touch and cross over the border."

I said: "The estate of Herr Fritz von Grotewahl wouldn't be one of them, would it, fraulein?" "Indeed yes," she replied. "At one time, before the Communists took over Hungary, the Grotewahl estate ran 20 miles into Hungarian territory. But now, they have annexed the land, and the estate comes to an end at a barbed-wire fence and a minefield—right on the frontier itself."

It was late afternoon when we reached our destination. I kept in the middle of a crowd of trippers as we disembarked, and moved along with them up the road towards the village of Donaoudon. THEN, as the inspector had advised me, I lingered behind where a small path led into the woods and moved swiftly into the cover of the shrubbery. A hundred yards down I came to a fence, and climbed over it. I was inside the Grotewahl estate. Now to find the house—and Grotewahl himself. Suddenly, there was a growl behind me and the sound of something whistling through the air. I turned just in time to be hit in the chest and face by an enormous police dog. As I went down and felt its teeth sinking into my arm, I was aware there was a man standing over me with a gun in his hand. He was grinning. TOMORROW: THE SIGN OF THE FLAMING DRAGON

MRS DAVISON BEATS HER FEAR OF LONELINESS BY

Sailing The Atlantic Alone

FIRST woman to sail alone across the Atlantic. It is a resounding title—but that "alone" gives it a creepy touch. How many of us know what it is like to be really alone? And Davison thought she did. She had been a solo pilot many times, farmed in a remote island off Scotland, but since the death of her husband in 1945 during a similar attempt to cross the Atlantic with her, she had known an isolation that seemed to cut her off from others completely. "People—why, I can take them or leave them," she thought. She was wrong.

Bullied Sixty-five days of being bullied, beaten and becalmed by the Atlantic with no other creature aboard her tiny cramped yacht had her wishing for a rabbit to stroke, something reassuringly alive on board. Her reason for sailing the Atlantic alone? To find the "key of living." She was not a yachtswoman and had had a mere handful of "sailing lessons" before she struck out from Plymouth. Felicity Ann, her 23ft. sloop, Felicity Ann, represented a tremendous effort. Mrs Davison had gone to lengths of working as a boat builder's mate and eating "sea spinach," samphire, and other growths flourishing on

and around the saltings" to be able to afford her. And her first reward as Eddystone sailed out of sight for all the years of hope and hard work—was fear. Fear of a paralyzing kind that interrupted her every movement with panic questioning. Fear of loneliness, fear of the sea, fear of her own navigational ineptitude ("Crossed in the ocean has done nothing for my confidence!" she wrote to me, "I was to be a sailor later")—and fear of fear. In six days, Felicity Ann, half-filled with water, was being towed into a French port.

By ANNE SHARPLEY In her book, "My Ship is so Small," published last week, Mrs Davison describes the successive hops to North Spain, then Gibraltar; on to Casablanca, and at last Las Palmas in the Canary Isles, with more than a thousand miles of open Atlantic facing her. Merely getting to Las Palmas had involved so many mishaps, so much fatigue and increased her horror of her own navigating to such an extent that some kind soul should certainly have dumped Mrs Davison and Felicity Ann on some passing boat back to safety and safety. Even the ordinary luck that favours those who cross the Atlantic under sail—the Trade Wind—deserted her. She was nearly seven weeks at sea before she got a really helpful wind. "Advancing on America majestically at one m.p.h.," she wrote as Felicity Ann dawdled in the doldrums. Flying fish for breakfast and the reciprocal gesture of feeding a trigger fish her cigarette stubs one day after another were no compensation for the satiation for her for the word—lengths of hairy paddling down from old rope and warped around the rigging to prevent the sea from veering away where it touches. "When in doubt make baggy wrinkles," she wrote—in between patching canvas, cleaning barnacles, cooking meals she didn't feel like eating and doing all sorts of strenuous and inextinguishable things to the sails. "Half of a thing to be stuck in the middle of the ocean like this."

For good cakes and good cooks...

Taikoo now introduce BARBADOS sugar... the secret of really good, rich, dark fruit cake. Try a 2 lb. carton and see what a difference it makes to your cakes.

TAIKOO BARBADOS SUGAR

IN ALL SHOPS & STORES

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

SHARE MARKET TEMPO
SLACKENS & PRICES
EASE FRACTIONALLY

By A Special Correspondent

With the closing of accounts for the half year, trading on the Stock Exchange slackened off this week and the list was inclined to be fractionally lower, although the undertone was fairly steady.

Perhaps the most important feature this week was that despite the calls for a total of \$21 million by two big Utility companies (payable by tomorrow) utilities kept fairly steady throughout the week.

HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$635,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
HONGKONG BANK	1000	1700	23 @ 1000
East Asia	240		
INDUSTRIAL	970		
Union	100		
Wholesale	940	945	17,000 @ 945
DOCKERS, ETC.			
R. Wharf	91		
Dock	40 75	41 1/2	2124 @ 14 30
Proc.	(O) 14 20		
LAND, ETC.			
HK Hotel	14 1/2	14 50	3000 @ 14 40
Land	15	16	600 @ 15 1/2
Realty	1 50	1 55	
RUBBER			
Amalg.	1475 1/2	1500	1 1/2
Trust	3000		1 50
STRENGTH			
Trans.	23 00	24	1800 @ 23 00
Star Ferry	12 1/2	13	
Yankee	24 00	25	130 @ 24 00
C. Light (N)	22 22 1/2	23	100 @ 22 1/2
Electric (N)	31 1/2	32	100 @ 31 1/2
Telephone	(N) 24 10	25	200 @ 24 10
INDUSTRIAL			
Cement	35 1/2	36 1/2	100 @ 35 1/2
SPRINGS, ETC.			
Dairy	10 70	10 80	3200 @ 10 80
W. Jones	11 50	12	300 @ 11 50
COTTONS			
Textile	5 30	5 40	
INDUSTRIAL			
Yankee	0 55	1 10	2000 @ 1
Allied	0 55	0 58	

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

US dollar (per \$1) 5.80

Sterling notes (per £1) 15.74

Australian notes (per £1) 12.54

Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 10.00

Siamese baht (per 100) 25.75

Singapore (Straits) 1.12

Other rates as follows:

Dec. 9.000 493.700

Nov. 12.000 570.700

May 0.400 147.100

July 1.700 122.000

Nov. 1.900 23.000

Dec. 500 1.000

Total 46,800 1,457,000 bahts

NEW YORK

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

July 20.800

Oct. 20.800

Mar. 20.800

May 20.800

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★ The Share Market At A Glance ★

	May 31	June 7	June 15	June 22	June 29	Up or down
HK Bank	1045	1055	1080	1080b	1085b	+5
Lombard	45n	42 1/2 bxd	43 1/2 b	45b	47	+2
Union	970n	905	905b	975b	980	+5
Underwriters	21b	8 1/2 bxd	8.80	8.80n	8.80n	steady
Union Wharf	8.65	8.65	9.20	9.35	9.45	+100
Wheeler	84	98	93 1/2 b	94b	91	-3
HK Dock	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	42	40 1/2	-1 1/2
Provident	13.00	14.80	14.70	14.60	14.40	-200
HK Hotels	13.40	13.40	14.30	14.40	14.60	+200
HK Lands	62	63	64	65 1/2	65 1/2 b	steady
Humphreys	17.40n	17.40n	17.20n	17.10n	17.10n	steady
HK Realty	1.45b	1.475	1.475	1.525	1.525	steady
HK Trams	22.60	22.80	23.60	24.20	23.80	-300
Star Ferry	137n	135	137b	140b	138	-2
Yau Ma Tei	100b	100	110	114	110	-4
Ch. Light (n)	22.40	22.70	23.10	24.70	24.80	+100
Ch. Light (n)	19.60	20b	20 1/2	21.80	21.90	+100
Electric	30	30 1/2	31 1/2	33	33 1/2	+200
HK Telephone	22.30	22 1/2	24	25	25 1/2	+200
G.I. Cement	10	10	10.80	10.90	10.80	-100
Dairy Farm	10.30	10.80n	11.70	12.20	11.70b	-500
A.S. Watson	34n	34n	34n	34n	35n	steady
Lanc. Crawford	6.55b	6.70	6.90	7b	6.95b	-50
Yangtze	5.30b	5.30n	5.15b	5.80	5.75	-150
Allied	11.20	11b	11.50n	11.40	11.30n	-100
HK & FE Inv	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.30	-100
Textile Corp	7.65n	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.50b	steady
Nanyang						

WORLD
RUBBER
MARKETS

Singapore, June 28. There was a change in sentiment in the rubber market here and there was a little trade support too. Sellers appeared to be more in evidence.

Factory interest was negligible. The threatened steel strike in the United States had bullish effect.

No. 1 rubber was 10 1/2-10 3/4. No. 2 rubber was 10 1/4-10 1/2. No. 3 rubber was 10 1/4-10 1/2. No. 4 rubber was 10 1/4-10 1/2. No. 5 rubber was 10 1/4-10 1/2. No. 6 rubber was 10 1/4-

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CHINA MAIL

SHEAFFER'S
Skrip

Page 10

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at 9.30 a.m. Hongkong. The latest times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the 9.30 a.m. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcels can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS
On Monday, July 2, 1956 there will be no delivery. The public counters at the Victoria, Shanghai and Kowloon Central Post Offices will open from 8 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, July 3, 1956. On Wednesday, July 4, 1956, the public counters at the Victoria, Shanghai and Kowloon Central Post Offices will be closed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29
Canada, 6 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Indo-China, 5 p.m.
Malaya, 5 p.m.
Philippines, 5 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30
By Air
Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Kowloon, 10 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, Noon.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Japan, Okinawa, Korea, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Japan, Noon.
Macao, 1 p.m.
India, 1 p.m.
Seychelles, East Africa, S. & S. Rhodesia, Parcela Via Beirut, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 6 p.m.

Club Buildings To Be Demolished

The Nine Dragons Services Club, whose activities ceased some time ago, is to be demolished. The Government Gazette this morning called for tenders for demolition and site clearance of the building which is situated in Nathan Road in the Mongkok district.



It's simply wicked
what it does for you!

WARNER'S Merry Widow

To look downright daring, feel downright nice... wear the famous Merry Widow. All the best lines... all the admiring looks in your most demanding clothes. Like the most beautiful women you'll never again go anywhere without your Merry Widow! For a hand-span waist, a grandstand look. B, C cups; white or black embroidered nylon and elastic marquisette. Also a new, cotton version now in stock.

FULL SIZE RANGE
A, B & C CUPS

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16A Des Voeux Road. Tel. 21-157.

Printed and published by ROBIN GEORGE HUTCHINSON for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

Conspiracy And Corruption Trial

Agent Warned Of Skimping Work

Mr R. V. Jefferys, War Department clerk of works, continued his testimony on the construction work along the Route TWSK in 1953 and 1954 at the trial of two army officers and a civilian contractor on charges of conspiracy and corruption before Judge K. R. Macfee at the Victoria District Court this morning.

Mr Jefferys said on one occasion he had noticed slackness in supervision of work and on other occasions had warned and contract agent of a general skimping of work, poor concrete and dirty aggregates.

A wire recorder was used to record Mr Jefferys' evidence. The accused are Chau Chung-sung, 38, managing partner of the Shun Hing Construction Co., Major Donald Penchev, 47, and Capt. Harry Curtis, 46, both of the Royal Engineers, attached to the RE Works Services. They are alleged to have conspired together between November 12, 1953, and August 10, 1954, to cheat and defraud Her Majesty's Government in connection with construction work by the Shun Hing firm.

First accused is additionally charged with three counts of corruption, six of larceny and one of fraudulent conversion, the last count being alternative to the larceny charges. Penchev is charged with two counts of corruption and Curtis with one.

Mr Desmond Mayne and Mr John Hobbie, Crown Counsel, are prosecuting, assisted by Det. Insp. M. W. Lee. Mr Patrick Yu is defending Chau, instructed by Mr K. Y. Yung. Mr J. C. B. Slack (Messrs Hastings and Co.) is representing Penchev and Curtis.

Referring to two diaries in connection with the work on the Route TWSK in February and March, 1954, Mr Jefferys said the diary entries were his. Captain Curtis had signed them.

THE WORK

The work in those two months comprised mostly flag-men directing traffic, laying of tarmac in the "C" Section, laying of a concrete road, fixing the form work, finishing

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I took the children on a picnic yesterday and I guess there was too much food—you know how children are!"

Prison For Mother Of Three

Wong Wal-chun, 34, a mother of three children, was this morning sentenced to four weeks when she appeared before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central Magistrate's Court, charged with simple larceny. She was further ordered to pay \$150 or serve one month for breach of a bond which she signed last October.

Her husband, Yeung Kow who had in October signed a bond of \$150, to ensure the good behaviour of his wife for one year, was given seven days to raise the money.

While leaving the out-patient ward of the Sai Ying Poon Hospital on June 26, Wong tried to steal a handbag containing \$13.00.

Further Drop In Reservoir Levels

The Colony's reservoirs lost 10 million gallons of water in the 24-hour period ending at 8 o'clock this morning, when the total storage was 2,686 million gallons.

Consumption yesterday amounted to 42 million gallons and the yield from streams and catchwaters was 23 million gallons.

No rainfall was registered by the Water Authority yesterday.

NEW STYLE

The Government Gazette notified this morning that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, in exercise of the powers vested in him by subsection 10 of section 3 of the Interpretation Ordinance, has made a change to the style of the public office of Cadet Officer, Class 1, to the style of Cadet Officer, Staff Grade.

Left Car Unattended

C. J. B. Thery, of Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., was cautioned by Mr Thomas Tam at Central Magistracy this morning for leaving his car unattended in Pedder Street.

Defendant admitted the offence but told the court that at the time he was supervising the moving of the Airways Department from Pedder Street to Alexandra House.

APPOINTED TO COMMITTEE

The Government Gazette announced this morning that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Squadron Leader Douglas H. Carr, AMICE, AMI, Struet, E., to be a member of the Authorized Architects Consulting Committee with effect from May 1, 1956; vice Squadron Leader E. W. Brooks who has resigned.

On Establishment

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has approved confirmation of the following officers to the permanent and pensionable establishment: Mr C. M. Stevens, Legal Assistant, Dr T. Taylor, Mr W. Miller and Miss A. B. Laurenceau.

Solicitor Appeals Against Striking Off Decision

John Leslie Lynn, a solicitor who was ordered to be struck off the roll by Mr Justice C. W. Reece on May 16, this morning appealed to the Full Court comprising the Chief Justice, Mr M. J. Hogan, and Puisne Judge, Mr Justice J. R. Gregg.

Lynn claimed that the trial Judge was wrong in law and that his judgment was unreasonable and could not be supported by the evidence. He alleged that the Judge wrongly rejected evidence which caused a wrong or miscarriage of justice.

The Full Court was asked to set aside the judgment and to give a new trial. Mr V. J. D'Alton appeared for the appellant, Lynn. The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr Victor Gittins, instructed by Mr G. H. H. Golby, represented the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong, which made the original application to Mr Justice Reece on April 26 to have Lynn struck off. The Society claimed that he had broken an undertaking not to practise on his own and that this constituted professional misconduct amounting to reasonable cause for being struck off the roll.

Mr D'Alton said that when the case first arose the original notice of motion did not set out any section or rule of any ordinance in force in the Colony. He gathered from the affidavit of Mr Dyer, the then secretary of the Law Society, that what was being alleged was that the appellant undertook the obligation to the Law Society with the deliberate intention of procuring the abatement of any application which he might make for admission to the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and then proceeded to break the undertaking.

Counsel said that he did not know at that time when he read this affidavit or even when he was arguing the case that the actual certificate from London embodying all the conditions that were repeated in this undertaking was actually before the Court at the time of the application to strike off. In these circumstances there would be any chance that there would be fraud.

COUNSEL EXPLAINS
Mr d'Almada explained that as a result of a letter written by Lynn and Co. to his then instructing solicitors, it became clear that there might be defects in the notice of motion and when the proceedings began he applied to amend the notice giving the law and the code under which the Society was proceeding. His application to amend was granted.

Mr D'Alton continued that after reading the affidavit of Mr Dyer he was under the impression that what was being alleged against Lynn was that he had obtained permission by means of fraud.

It was a well-known rule that no court would allow an allegation of fraud to be made unless it was made specifically with particulars of fraud, and a high degree of cogent proof was required, said Mr D'Alton.

He continued that when Mr d'Almada opened the case for the Law Society in the application to strike off, there was no question at all but that he was relying upon only one thing—breach of an undertaking.

The proposition was that quite apart from any allegation of fraudulent conduct, the mere breach of an undertaking was sufficient ground to support an allegation of professional misconduct which was reasonable grounds for striking off the roll. In order to support this Mr d'Almada turned to English authorities.

EQUITY PRINCIPLES
Mr D'Alton said that he had no quarrel at all with the general proposition argued by Mr d'Almada, and quoted by the Judge in his judgment. The authorities showed that from the earliest times there has been officers of the Court and the Court had exercised jurisdiction over these officers in a summary way sanctioned by statute and had an inherent jurisdiction to control the behaviour of these officers. This latter way was based on principles of equity, in accordance with law and conscience and not in accordance with any rules.

In regard to the Supreme Court of Hongkong, that inherent jurisdiction had never been altered in any way, said Mr D'Alton.

He said that a qualification must be imported into this doctrine. It was that the Court, apart from its summary jurisdiction mainly exercised by the enforcement of an undertaking, when it exercised its jurisdiction to decide whether the person was fit to be an officer of the Court, it followed certain

Prof Blunden As Competition Judge

Professor Edmund Blunden of the Hongkong University is one of the judges of a short story competition open to Asian and African writers which is being organised by the English magazine Encounter.

The other judges are Mr John Morris, Controller of the BBC Third Programme, and sometime Professor of English Literature, Kelo University, Tokyo, and Mr Stephen Spender, Co-Editor of Encounter.

The prize for the best short story is £100. No competitor may submit more than one story. It should not have been published before and must not exceed 6,000 words in length.

Entries should be addressed to Encounter (Story Competition), 25 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, to arrive not later than January 31, 1957. Competitors should state their nationality.

All entries must be typewritten and accompanied by English stamps or international Reply Coupons, together with a self-addressed envelope for return. Entries cannot be acknowledged.

The winning entry will be published in the magazine. Encounter, which will also have first option on any other entries considered suitable for publication at current rates. The judges reserve the right to withhold the prize if, in their opinion, no suitable entry is received.

Given Recognition

The Government Gazette announced this morning that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the issue of Her Majesty's Exequatur, Dr Georges Bonnamy as Consul for Switzerland at Hongkong and to give recognition, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Mr Paul Kretschberg as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Hongkong.

Sailor's Alleged Offence

Charged with indecent exposure, a 40-year-old American sailor, Eugene H. Weber, of USS Gregory, was remanded for seven days by Mr F. X. d'Almada at Central this morning. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

A second defendant, a 20-year-old Chinese woman, Yiu Lee, who pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting, was also remanded for seven days.

Both defendants were allowed bail of \$250.

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